

American Recorder.

Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's.

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POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—NO. I. MR. CRAWFORD.

The subject of the Presidential Election increases in interest every day. The people will always act rightly when they are rightly informed. Our people have the advantage over most other, perhaps all other nations on the earth, in their constitutional operation; in the coolness with which they examine the greatest subjects; in their freedom from those excitements which are so apt to disturb the judgement, & the fairness as well as firmness with which they come to their conclusions. They are not subject to be blown about by every rumour, nor to be imposed on by sounding words, nor cheated by bold assertion. In a case so deeply affecting their interests as the choice of a President, false pretensions, however loudly advanced, or however often repeated, will not serve the turn. In such a cause, it is not assertion that they want, but proof; it is not pretty turned sentences nor figures of speech that they require, but sound argument and well supported truth.

It is said, for example, that Mr. Crawford is the only sound republican on the list of candidates; nay, the only sound republican in the administration—the only uniform republican. And, above all other things, that he is a genuine republican of the Jefferson school. This is the assertion, where is the proof? The assertion was first made in a Georgia paper, about two years ago, in a publication under the name of the *Trio* one of the writers of which was a law disciple and bosom friend of Mr. Crawford. In this publication, the President, and every member of the administration, with the exception of the Secretary of the Navy, (who is from New York,) was abused without mercy, dignity, or truth; and Mr. Crawford was announced as the political redeemer of the nation, because he was the only genuine republican of the good old Jefferson school. The proof of this assertion was then demanded; no proof was given. But the same assertion is again got up, to make an impression in Virginia, and among the light and unthinking and indolent who are willing to take assertion for proof, and pin their faith on the sleeves of their newspaper editors; it has made some impression; but the thinking and the feeling part of the community have presumed to ask, and they have a right to ask, those bold assertors "where is the proof that Mr. Crawford is the only republican candidate of that school? where is the proof that he is a republican of that school at all? We understand your assertion. It is totally unnecessary to repeat it so often. For a thousand assertions are not equal to one proof. Assert it as often as you please, it is but assertion at last. We have heard your assertion again and again; and now for your proofs. Where are they, where, where?" What is heard in reply to this question? Nought but the voice of echo answering "where, where." Will this satisfy the people of Virginia? I have been much mistaken in their character if it will.

Now, since those who make this insulting boast that Mr. Crawford is the only genuine republican in the administration, who is of the good old Jefferson school, or at all events, that he is the only republican of that school on the list of candidates, or if not so, that he is at least a republican of that school, will make no answer to the call for proof, I will take the liberty to assert and to prove, that there is not a prominent man of his age, in the acknowledged ranks of republicanism throughout the United States, who has such poor pretensions to be called a republican of the good old Jefferson school, as this same Mr. Crawford; and without any vapouring about it, I shall proceed at once to the proofs.

Let us go up to the fountain head and find the origin of the Jefferson school. It is perfectly understood that the fundamental principle on which Mr. Jefferson separated himself from the administration of which he was at first a member, was, that he was opposed to all latitude in the construction of the Constitution. This latitude of construction had then displayed itself in several acts which were displeasing to him, such as the funding system, the establishment of a

national bank, &c. But these measures were mild, in their effects on the people, compared with those to which the same latitude of construction led under the administration of Mr. Adams. This anti-Jeffersonian latitude had then gained its climax. The alien and sedition laws were the measures which first gave the alarm to the whole nation. Have the people of Virginia forgot those times? Have they forgot what were called John Taylor's resolutions in 1798? Those resolutions came from the Jefferson school, and were the entering wedge to the Jefferson administration. They brought out the republicans of that school; and they were the test of Jeffersonian republicanism. Let us go back to that time and remember the ferment which the alien and sedition laws spread throughout Virginia. Every republican press in the state opened upon them all their artillery. Every republican, man and boy, that could wield a pen or make a speech, was found in battle array against them. They were considered by the republicans as demonstrating a settled purpose in the administration, to push the government into monarchy. On the other hand, the federalists insisted that those acts were only prudent and necessary measures, and in their several meetings they passed resolutions approving the wisdom and virtue of Mr. Adams' administration, and pledging themselves to its support. Of this latter description, were certain resolutions that went, at that day, from the county of Bath, and which were rendered more memorable by the President's reply, in which he, in allusion to the republicans of the Jefferson school, spoke of a party in the state that must be crumbled into dust and ashes. In this state of things came John Taylor's celebrated resolutions in 1798. On these the parties were distinctly pitted against each other. Those who supported the resolutions were republicans of the Jefferson school; those who opposed them were federalists. It was a dark and agitating period. Full well do I remember it. It was "a time that tried man's souls," for the strength of the republican party throughout the United States, was then unknown. The federalists had carried every thing before them, and whether they could be successfully resisted, was a problem of perilous solution; for if it failed, the cause of liberty was gone—so at least through the republicans. But fearful as it was, the attempt was nevertheless resolved on, and every republican of the Jefferson school was then, in 1798, found in the republican ranks. Now suppose that at that period, any man in Virginia, of the age of twenty-eight years, had acted as the chairman of a committee which had forward a address to President Adams, approving of the wisdom and virtue of all the measures to its support. Would such a man have been deemed in Virginia, a genuine republican of the Jefferson school? And does it make any loads in point of principle whether the man who did this, perpetrated it in Virginia, or in Georgia? Yet, is not this the case of Mr. Crawford? Whether he is, or is not, to be forgiven for it is another question; but is it for a man who stands in need of forgiveness to be mounted thus over the heads of men who did in truth and in fact belong to the Jefferson school, when that school was first opened and when it required no slight degree of intrepidity to enter it? Is this man to be held up as the only genuine republican of the good old Jefferson school, while those who were really of that school, are to be sacrificed in hecatombs around him? And yet this is what his very wise, very modest, very discreet supporters, acting unquestionably under his control, are in fact attempting. I say acting unquestionably under his control, for who can doubt that Messrs. Cobb, &c. (the *Trio* of Georgia) and the two Treasury clerks and the discarded clerk of the Department of State, who are the reputed writers for the Washington City Gazette (the Crawford paper), would desist from their abuse of the President and the other members of the administration, on the slightest intimation from him? And he who permits an injury which he could easily hinder and which is done for his advancement, is just as much answerable for it as if he had commanded it. And I say that his supporters are in fact attempting this sacrifice of gen-

uine republican to the ambition of their patron: for, what else is the meaning of those gross and most unfounded attacks on our venerable President, who has grown grey in the honest service of his country, while the same writers who thus vilify the President and all who are attached to him, hold up this man, Mr. Crawford, as the only genuine uniform republican of the good old Jefferson school? Had not these exclusive pretensions, so injurious to the just rights of others, and so insulting to the sense of the nation, been made for Mr. Crawford, he might have been suffered to pass without question, in the crowd of republicans; but when others are called upon to give away to his exclusive pretensions, and to bow the knee to his supremacy, nay, to take the lash which his menials and partisans choose, however wantonly, to inflict, it is time to enquire into his title, and those who have thus wantonly provoked the discussion, and he who has permitted it, must be content to take the consequences.

I return then to the question; was he in 1798, which may be justly called the year of probation, a republican of the Jefferson school? If he had in that year done in Virginia, what he did in Georgia, he would not have been permitted ever thereafter, to come into the republican school at all; or if he had, he would have come and have remained, under such a cloud of suspicion and distrust, that no post of any great responsibility would have ever been confided to him in that state. For let it be observed that when he did this thing, he was no boy, he was a full grown man of eight and twenty years of age; and what is more, a grave, reflecting, calculating man.—He was older than your Pleasants, your Daniels, your Macons, your Barbour, your Munfords and all that host of generous young men who were at that same time, distinguishing themselves in the republican ranks of the Jefferson school. Suppose that either of these men had at that day been found in the federal ranks, addressing President Adams on the wisdom and virtue of his administration, and pledging himself to support it? Nay, there is no occasion to speculate on an imaginary case; we had one, in real life. Is it forgotten that a most distinguished young member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, who had therefore been counted as a republican, was deluded in the same year, into the belief that federalism was too firmly established to be shaken, and that by devoting himself to the republican cause, he was sacrificing his talents and dooming himself to perpetual obscurity? Is it forgotten, that deceived by this view of the subject, he did go over to the federal ranks, that he did oppose Col. Taylor's resolutions, that he did advocate the wisdom and virtue of those obnoxious measures, and that for doing so, he was politically lost for life? Yet Wm. H. Crawford, who in the same year, and no doubt from the same motives, with the advantage of more years and a graver character; and espoused the same cause; is now to be hailed as the only uniform republican, the exclusive republican of the good old Jefferson school; and even our revered and excellent Monroe is called upon to truckle to his superior pretensions and to receive with passive submission, the scourge which the partisans of this man, so wantonly, so cruelly, so impudently brandish over his venerable head.

The paper which publishes these wicked attacks on the President, is the Washington City Gazette. The editor of that paper is patronized by the advertising business of the Treasury Department: Mr. Crawford knows that they are unjust aspersions on the President; that they are obligations presented to himself, written and published to gain his favor by contributing to advance him to the chair of state. What man of fine feeling and correct morality, would accept of such assistance? what generous, or grateful, or dignified man aspiring to such an office, not spurn with indignation both the offering and idolater? Mr. Crawford has but to raise a finger to stop this torrent of abuse against his patron, his benefactor, his friend: Yet not a finger will he raise even for so holy a purpose. On the contrary he continues to patronize the press, the editor and the writers: What other conclusions can be drawn from these facts than that he is pleased with the scan-

dal? And if so, is he the man who the generous and high minded state of Virginia will select as their candidate for such an office as that of President of the United States? Is such a character composed of the proper element for their taste? I leave this subject for the present, to their consideration, only adding that God is just, and into the pit which he hath digged for another, I trust he will fall, himself.

A Republican of '98.

MR. CRAWFORD.

From the Petersburg Republican.

Our opinion of Mr. Crawford's political character, is known to our reader: and we confess, that the more we read and reflect, the more we are satisfied that he has not always been what his warm friends claim for him an undeviating republican. We deem it unnecessary to repeat, what we have already advanced, in relation to the part he acted in getting up the Augusta Address. In endeavoring to explain it away, his friends only add to the dilemma in which he is placed, instead of removing those strong grounds of suspicion, which attach to his character in consequence of the conspicuous station he occupied on that occasion. If his friends have been unable satisfactorily to explain his conduct on that occasion, what better success has attended them, in their endeavors to remove the objection to him, arising out of his opposition to the embargo, and his concealed, if not open, hostility to the late war? On these points, which were the great tests of the party, we think the people of Virginia especially should require the most satisfactory information. On the embargo question, he was the only republican that went over to the enemy, and voted with Pickens and others. On the war question, several others of the party were found wanting; and perhaps on that question, from the unprepared state of the country, an excuse could be acceptable.

These are not the only objections we have to Mr. Crawford; but we must have these removed, before we can join in his support with that fervor which it may be necessary to manifest, should the federalists and fragments of the republican party determine to run a candidate in opposition to the one that we hope will be named by a republican caucus during the next winter.

From the New York Patriot.

There are in the U. States several hundred newspapers, published, and if they be a criterion by which we can judge of public opinion, this test will be fatal to the hopes of Mr. Crawford and his party. In the City of New York there are 9 daily papers published, and but one for Mr. Crawford—and why is that for him? Because it has been bought for that special purpose, and the equivalent has been paid. In Philadelphia there are 11 papers published, and two for Mr. Crawford—and why are they for him? Upon the doctrine of chances.—In Baltimore there are 6 papers published, and not one for him. In Boston there are 7 papers published, and but one partly for him.—In New-Orleans, and the whole State of Louisiana, there is not one for him.—In Richmond, Va. 2 papers are published, and but one for him—and why is that for him? Because "he is the best man we can get, not the best man in the nation," and because he "may serve US better," in the language of the Enquirer.—In Washington City and Georgetown 4 papers are published, and but one for Mr. Crawford—and why is that for him? Because it rests on the skirts of the Treasury Department, and lives by its patronage. The National Intelligencer has not yet fully decided what corpse it will take—that will be done next winter during the session of Congress.—At Albany, there is but one paper for Mr. Crawford, & why is that for him? Because it is the family paper, & Van Buren, who is chief partner, had sold the State of New York, as far as he could, last session of Congress, for a place in the cabinet, or a ministerial mission about, in the event, of Mr. Crawford's election.

This enumeration embraces but a small proportion of the whole number of papers published in the Union; and of the non-enumerated number, the ratio in favour of Mr. Crawford is far less than that we have stated for the large cities. We do not recollect

a single paper from the State of New York there about 115 papers—of which three only have expressed themselves in favour of Mr. Crawford.

In the State of New York there about 115 papers—of which three only have expressed themselves in favour of Mr. Crawford. Where, then, let us ask, is Mr. Crawford's strong hold? Is it at the East, where not a voice is heard for him but that of Messrs. Holmes and King? Is it at the West, where "some ten voices cry out 'God save' Mr. Crawford? Is it at the North? where good old Pennsylvania arrays herself with all her majesty against him? or in New York, where the people have refused to ratify the sale that Mr. Van Buren made? Or is it at the South, where incertitude hangs upon every inch that has been claimed for him by his own party? The most favourable statement possible gives him but a hopeless account in the general division. We are convinced that the general intelligence, integrity, and independence of the people will scout the fraud that has been attempted upon them, and they will call into their service the man best calculated to protect the honour of the nation and advance its interest.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1823.

* * * The Washington Auxiliary Bible Society will meet on Monday next, at 2 P. M. in the Methodist Church.—A punctual attendance is requested.

MR. CRAWFORD IN VIRGINIA.

In our first page will be found a communication copied from the Richmond Enquirer, and an extract of an Editorial paragraph from the Petersburg Republican. We would naturally infer from these, Mr. Crawford's prospects in the "Antient Dominion" are far from being flattering.

FIRE.—The Virginia Penitentiary at Richmond has been destroyed by fire—loss to the State, estimated at \$200,000. Out of 244 convicts not one escaped!

No later arrivals from Europe than the Schooner Tom at Philadelphia from Cadiz mentioned in our last. We furnish extracts of the intelligence received by that vessel.

The Cortes appear determined and consistent. Abisbal, found no companions in his treachery,—and we are very much mistaken if the Generals, Mina, Morillo and Ballesteros, whom the hiring French editors were so ready to proclaim as his associates, will not in good time furnish the Bourbon Duke with materials for a bulletin less palatable to "His most Christian Majesty" and most "Holy Allies," than any communications yet received from His Royal Highness.

The Cadiz *Espectador* of the 20th June, says,

"Why should we not expect, notwithstanding the trial and conflicts which all lovers of their country must now meet that the cause of liberty and independence will triumph? We have yet five armies, and hold possession of all our fortresses; we are yet masters of two thirds of the soil of the Peninsula; we have the king and executive government and the Cortes in our island, safe from the numerical authority of our enemy—we have national honor, steel and arms. Without money, arms or government, we contrived to destroy the armies of Napoleon. Those who reasoned from probabilities in our last war of independence, found themselves at the end of a few years completely mistaken.

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 20th June, the President of the Deputation who waited upon the King at Seville, to announce the determination of the Cortes to remove, mentioned that he had forgotten to relate that His Majesty, after refusing to go, observed that—"as an individual he would make any kind of sacrifice, but as a king he could not in his conscience."

On the 20th the Cortes sent a committee to the king "to facilitate His Majesty upon his happy arrival in Cadiz." In a short time the committee returned, and reported, that they had performed their errand, and were received by the King with his usual goodness. His Majesty thanked the Cortes for their attention!

On opening the Cortes, on the 18th June, the Speaker pronounced this short address.

"If, in our removal from Seville to this city, we presented no idle and costly array of pomp to the nations, at least we offered to their eyes the great spectacle of the public liberties led forth under the auspices and safeguard of the sworn representative of

the people. This example and our sacrifices will not be lost—no; the people will blush to imitate them; and woe to the treacherous invaders of our soil, if the bitter cry of our outraged country should awaken and electrify the pride and piety of her sons. Let us then proceed in kindling the patriotic flame; and now that we are happily stationed in the very cradle of the Constitution which we defend, let us imitate the constancy and magnanimity of its framers, to deserve with them the gratitude of Spain. With such virtues they saved it then—with such virtues we may save it now. Shall we be wanting to them? I believe not."

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We have received Cadiz papers to June 21.—The King of Spain and suite arrived at Cadiz at half past six in the afternoon of the 16th June. The troops of the garrison, and the national militia occupied the public square, and an immense crowd filled the streets, windows and balconies. The municipal authorities received the King at the entrance, where the governor of the fortress delivered to him the keys of the city with the usual formalities, and he was congratulated on his arrival in the name of the inhabitants.

"The enthusiasm," says the Cadiz Gazette, "which was manifested on this memorable occasion confirmed the opinion which we entertained of the patriotism and sensibility of the people—union and harmony were seen on every side—not the least disorder or excess was committed—the sounds repeated in innumerable acclamations were these most dear to every good Spaniard: Independence and liberty."

The Royal family were lodged in private dwellings, until the Palace at the Custom House could be got ready for their accommodation. The Cortes assembled at Cadiz on the 15th June.—Eighty eight members answered to their names, and most of the rest were announced to be near to the city. The history of their previous proceedings at Seville is this in abridgement. On the 11th June, on the opening of the sitting, Senor Galiano, one of the leading members, rose and stated that it was no longer the period to talk but to act, and to draw the veil that hid their real situation—that the country was in imminent danger, but that the constitution might be saved as before, and for this purpose it was requisite to put the king and Cortes at once in a place of security. He proposed that the ministers should be forthwith summoned to give an account of the real condition of things, and decide upon snatching the king from the precipice over which perfidious advisers were impelling him. Arguelles then moved that the sitting should be declared permanent until the object of the Cortes was achieved. The ministers soon entered and one of them related that as soon as it was seen that the French might invade Andalusia, a council of generals and other confidential patriots was convened, who unanimously decided that the means of preventing the march of the French were wanting, and that the island of Cadiz was the only point to which the government and Cortes could be removed. The result was communicated to the King, who referred it to the council of state, who preferred Algeiras as the place of removal. The minister concluded by mentioning that when he left the King, His Majesty had not come to a definitive resolution. It was then voted by the Cortes that the removal should take place the next day, to Cadiz, and that a committee should be immediately formed to wait upon the King & apprise him of their determination.

The committee appointed went on their errand and returned in a short time, when the president reported the following dialogue between himself and the monarch. "Sir, the Cortes being in permanent sitting and having received information of the approach of the enemy, entreat your Majesty to remove with the Cortes to the island of Cadiz for the security of your sacred person and the national representatives." His Majesty replied that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The president of the committee rejoined, that the political conscience of Majesty was not responsible, because his public conduct was subject to that of his advisers, and that the members of the committee could make convincing observations to him, if what was then remarked did not suffice.—The King only added—"I have spoken," and retired. This report being heard by the Cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the king provided for in the 187th article of the Constitution had occurred, and that a provisional Re-

gency should be created for the purpose of exercising the executive authority only as regarded the removal of the King and Cortes. A Regency of three members, Valdes, Ciscar, and Vigodet, was accordingly created and took the oaths of office at once, in the midst of the most lively acclamations of joy from the floor and the galleries.

The Regency proceeded to make every necessary arrangement for a general departure; the Cortes remained in session throughout the day and night of the 11th June, acting in concurrence; but the ministers make considerable difficulty about accepting their offices anew from the Regency, and did not yield until five in the morning of the 12th. This circumstance occasioned great alarm among the Constitutionalists. At eleven of the same morning, one of the Regency waited on the King and announced to him what had been done. He received the message with complacency, and answered that he was ready to set out. At one o'clock, the regular troops and militia were under arms to proceed and the river was covered with boats laden with effects of every kind. But the King was again seized with scruples, and this being rumoured, the greatest agitation and confusion prevailed at Seville until near seven in the afternoon, when Ferdinand and the Royal family entered their carriages and were driven off, followed by the military escort. The exit was then reported to the Cortes, who had not separated a moment, and did not adjourn until nine o'clock.

The President, or Speaker, gave them a rendezvous at Cadiz on the 18th, or sooner, should circumstances permit. On the 11th, an Irish general Doirne, in the service of Spain, and thirteen others, were committed to prison, as parties to a conspiracy for the destruction of the constitutional government.

Within a few hours after the departure of the authorities and troops, the populace, instigated and led, as it is affirmed, by a number of friars, and a few other traitors before concealed, rose, and during the three subsequent days, committed the most horrid excesses. They plundered the boats in the river, sacked the houses of many who were gone with the government, robbed, and stripped naked, persons of both sexes, dissolved the constitutional municipality, and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order.—The following incident is related in a letter dated Seville 16th June.

"In the edifice called the hall of the Inquisition, there was a considerable number of boxes of powder, guarded by an officer and some soldiers of the Queen's regiment. The populace being told that the boxes contained money, rushed to the hall in order to plunder them and murder the guard, but the officer, with unexampled courage, set fire to the powder and blew up the Canallien who had entered. Eighty persons, among them some friends, have been taken out of the ruins."

The *Espectador* of the 19th June, contains a despatch to the government at Cadiz, from Lopez Banos, General in Chief of the third army of operations, (Abisbal's) dated Seville, 16th June, in which he states that having heard of the disorders and anarchy reigning in Seville, he had proceeded to that city with his troops, by forced marches, doubting however, whether he should reach it before the French army. On the 16th he arrived, was fired upon from the streets and houses, routed the multitude without loss on his own part, killed some of them, and restored order.

At the first meeting of the Cortes in Cadiz, the Regency was dissolved, and the King re-habilitated.—Gen. Rigo, in a letter published on the 19th June, blames the Regency for not having taken proper measures to prevent the occurrence of anarchy at Seville, & mentions that the journey of the Royal Family was so precipitate from Seville to Alcala, as to resemble a disorderly flight. The King was not permitted to alight at all, but took refreshments in his carriage.

On the 18th at Cadiz, the minister of war *ad interim*, Don Stanislaus Sanchez-Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. The following note written with his own hand, was found in a window of his chamber.

"Life is becoming every day more insupportable to me. The conviction of this truth has driven me to the horrible resolution of putting an end to my existence. The only consolation which I can leave to my estimable wife, to my dear children and friends, is that I descend to the tomb with a conscience which does not accuse me of ever having committed crime or offence. I mean to despatch myself with a razor and I mention this in order that no other person may in any manner be accused, or implicated. Night of the 17th and 18th of June." The riots at Seville, the sudden invasion

of Andalusia by the French, and other circumstances which affected his mind as Minister of War, are cited as the causes of his suicide. But it was verbally reported that at Seville, he had betrayed the constitutional cause, and endeavored to conceal from his colleague and the Cortes, the approach of the French to that city.

The *Espectador* of the 21st June, says "the government has received information from General Lopez Banos, that the French were to enter Seville yesterday. The general was marching with his forces toward Huelva. The government is taking every necessary measure for the defence of the island."

Constitutional guerilla parties were forming in every direction; several of the provinces had sent deputations to England to obtain arms and ammunition; Ballesteros was besieging Murviedron on the 4th June, and expected to be masters of the fort in 2 days; there was no indication of discretion or flexibility in the Cortes.

The Capt. of the schr. Tom, mentioning that the enthusiasm of the militia & people of Cadiz was directed to the Cortes, and not to the King.

DEMERARA.

The government of this Colony on the 29th of March last, passed an act to regulate the Lumber trade to that Island, which was to go into operation at the end of six months from that date. The following shall be established as the Colonial Mercantile Standard of the articles hereinafter recited, viz:—

Clapboards.—Shall be four and a half feet in length, five inches wide, and at least half an inch thick at the thickest edge, clear of sap.

Shingles, &c.—Cypress or Cedar Shingles shall be twenty-two inches in length, and four inches in breadth. White Pine Shingles or Boston Chips each bundle to be twelve inches thick, eighteen inches wide, and twenty-four inches long.

Staves.—First Class Staves shall be forty-two inches long, four inches broad, and seven eighths of an inch in thickness; but if dressed, six eighths of an inch thick. Second Class Staves shall be forty-two inches long, three inches broad and not less than six eighths of an inch in thickness, or five eighths if dressed.

Shooks.—First Class Shooks shall contain twenty-eight staves, four inches wide, five eighths of an inch thick, and forty-two inches long.

Heading.—shall consist of twelve pieces for each shook, each piece twenty-nine to thirty inches long and not less than five inches broad, and five eighths of an inch thick.

Second Class Shooks.—shall contain thirty-six staves, forty two inches long, not less than three inches wide, and five eighths of an inch thick.

Heading.—to consist of fifteen pieces twenty-nine or thirty inches, long, and not less than five or six inches broad, and five eighths of an inch thick.

Wood Hoops, long, not to be less than fourteen feet in length.

Short, not be less than eleven feet in length.

No person or persons shall sell or offer for sale as of the colonial merchantable standard, any of the before-mentioned articles that may be imported into and exposed for sale in this Colony, being of no less dimensions than is hereinbefore described; nor any articles of the second class of the said standard, as being of the first, under a penalty of one thousand guilders for every offence.

WAR.

During the last 700 years, there have been 250 of war between France and England. In these wars according to the most probable calculation, no less than twenty-six millions of people have been sacrificed on the blood-stained altar of honorable murder.

MAKING MONEY.

Doublons, of good gold & weight, have been manufactured in the city of New York by some persons. The police of that city have taken the die from the manufacturers.

In the late Cadiz papers, nothing is said of General Abisbal, nor of the British Ambassador, Sir William A. Court. The one remained at Madrid, perhaps; the other at Seville; to finish, each, his friendly mediation.

The Seville Gazette, of the 8th June, states, that the Duke d'Angouleme's Regency at Madrid, had issued a decree denouncing Gen. Morillo as a traitor.

National Gaz.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

A circumstance occurred on Sunday morning last, at New Hope, a few miles from this place, of a peculiarly distressing nature. Mrs. Kirkland, the wife of Mr. James Kirkland, with others, had made application to be baptised, and that morning was appointed for its administration. The ordinance was first performed on Mrs. Kirkland; and it was observed by the minister as well as by those on the shore, that as he was about laying her in the water her head fell forward; after being raised she made but one or two gasps, and expired. It appears that she had a fainting fit in the morning; but the immediate cause of her death cannot be accounted for. By this sudden dispensation of Providence, a husband has been bereaved of his solace, and two infant children of a mother's care. Mrs. Kirkland was about twenty five years of age.

Hills Recorder.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A rumour is going abroad, but how extensively it has circulated we cannot say, that Mr. Clay, on the eve of the election for President, will withdraw from the contest and give his interest and influence to Mr. Crawford. Although we do not at present intend to engage in the discussion of the Presidential question, yet we consider it a duty which we owe to ourselves and the public, to correct any errors or misstatements which shall be put in circulation to the injury of either of the candidates. We do not hesitate to express our decided belief that the rumour is without the least foundation. Mr. Clay would hardly be induced to put himself in so ridiculous an attitude. In a case where friendship and expected support must be founded on personal merit, and perhaps in some measures on local circumstances, no man of ordinary sense would think of transferring that support to another whose talents, qualifications and views were altogether different. Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford are very different men. They undoubtedly may have many mutual friends, but on the question of the Presidency, the friends of one are by no means the friends of the other. As an attempt thus to play upon the community would deservedly bring Mr. Clay into disrepute; and as we believe him to be a man of too much good sense and stability, to countenance such a scheme, we deem it an act of justice to express our conviction that the rumor is a fabrication, got up for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clay. Let every man answer to imputations that are true and well founded; but not be encumbered with charges injurious to his reputation, of which he is entirely innocent.

So far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Crawford has comparatively few supporters in this state; and whatever may be the influence of Mr. Clay and his friends, it would be impossible for them to direct the patronage of the people to that gentleman by so ridiculous & odious a maneuver. A general belief that Mr. Clay intends practising a fraud of this kind upon the community, would entirely destroy his own prospects, and do Mr. Crawford no good. None but a weak minded surmiser would ever suppose him capable of so foolish an act.

A writer in the Florence (Alabama) Gazette, says: "If it were left to the Alabama Legislature to elect a President, William H. Crawford would not receive 20 votes," although "it has been conjectured that the state of Alabama, the offspring of Georgia, and so bountifully supplied with public officers, created by treasury influence, would be strong in support of the Treasury Candidate."

The editor of the Milton Gazette does not appear to be pleased with the idea, that North-Carolina should break her leading-strings, and hear after think and judge for herself; but however it may strike him, it will be approved by every one who possesses a laudable state pride; and who would rather exert himself to promote the interests and elevate the character of his own state, than bow to the fancied superiority, or imperious pride of another. North-Carolina has within herself powerful moral and physical resources—she has the elements of a great state—and it is only requisite to call them into action, to make her one of the most powerful and influential members of the Union. To aim at accomplishing an object so beneficial, so gratifying to honorable and patriotic feeling, is surely not unworthy of the most distinguished citizen; and it can meet with the sneers of those only who are citizens merely in name, whose domicils may be in this state, but whose sympathies and affections are devoted to another.

A spirit of inquiry is rapidly pervading the state; the attention of the people, at

least of the thinking part, is awakened; and the result will be, not only a change in our internal polity, but in our relative standing with our sister states. No one who is at all conversant with the operations of the human mind, who is not wholly ignorant of the irresistible force of public opinion in a free country, can doubt this; & no one, in our opinion, who is not a friend to the state, or who is not blinded by improper attachments or selfish views, can wish it to be otherwise.

Illiberal epithets may be, and have been, cast upon those who foster this spirit; but epithets are not arguments; and they who use them, virtually acknowledge that they can wield no more powerful weapons. A good cause does not need them, nor can it be injured by them.—Fayette Observer.

MOST SINGULAR CURIOSITY.

In the Mercantile Advertiser of Monday, July 28th, is a letter from St. Barts, containing some particulars of the pirates who were lately tried in that Island for attacking, near the harbor, an American vessel (the schr Independence, of Marblehead,) bound thence to St. Thomas, with specie on board, the mate of which was killed. The pirate captain, son of old Tom, was wounded in the act of being taken, and died the same night he was landed in St. Barts. The authorities there would not suffer the body to be buried, but it was fixed on a plank & placed in terror upon a rock off the harbor, there to remain. The body continues in a very singular state of preservation, not decayed, without offensive smell, and comparatively very perfect in form. An arm of this villain was taken from the body by a person of this city, after it had lain 12 months on the rock, and, from its singular state of preservation is really a great curiosity. It may be seen at the bar of the Yankee House of Refreshment, No 17 Peck slip. Admission 12 1-2 cents, the half of which is returnable in refreshments.

This villainous arm once drenched in gore; In piratical deeds was a dread; Have met with its fate, tho' harmless once more; Still may render some service now dead. H. F. N. B. The exhibition is separate from the eating department.

"Two pence for my cresses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia one day—he is now an eminent Merchant and is worth millions of pence.—"La! ph! how mean it looks to see that little boy crying cresses for two pence," said a little gentleman whom he passed one day—that person died a poor creature in a goal. Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings—shillings of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury. Look well to your two pences, and fear not. But neglect them and they will neglect you—they come not like the physician in the hour of adversity, but when the sun is up and the day of health lasts.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

The following receipt is an infallible remedy for the Cholera Morbus or Dysentery; and I think you would do well to make it generally known.

Take six cents worth of isinglass, and simmer it down in about half a pint of water on a slow fire, till it is all dissolved, and when done, add a little milk and sugar, to make it palatable. Give the patient half a cup full immediately, and a spoonful every hour afterwards. Many, I can assure the public, have found it a sovereign remedy, and a radical cure. I have never known it to fail, in any one instance.

Ten grains of the prussate of iron, in milk, every two hours, is also said to be an effectual remedy; and from 8 to 15 grains, of the same, every six hours, is said to have speedily cured bilious remittent fevers.

Ship News.

Arrived—none.

Cleared.

- 10th Schr. Deborah, Eldredge, N. Y.
- 11th Schr. Deborah, Eldredge, N. Y.
- 12th Schr. Deborah, Eldredge, N. Y.
- 13th Schr. Alert, Wallace, Charleston.
- 14th Schr. Fort Landing, Gibson, N. Y.
- 15th Schr. Charles Hayes, Guthrie, N. Y.

RICHARD GRIST,

WATER STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE, 25,000 lb. Trinidad Sugar, good quality, 10 Hds. Molasses, 6000 bus. Turks Island Salt, Considerable Fall supply.

EXPECTED.

A constant supply, of cut and whole Herdige—Superfine Flour, &c. &c. WHEAT wanted. if 406

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.	10		
Butter	lb.	20	22 nom.	
Bees Wax	lb.	80	32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 60	dull sales
Apple	bu.	60		
Peach	bu.	1		
Corn	bu.	60	65	sales
Cotton	lb.	11	12	
Coffee	lb.	30		sales
Candies	lb.	15		nominal
Cordage	lb.	12	14	
Flaxseed	bu.	12		
Flour	bu.	9	9 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	
Country	gal.	60	65	nominal
Glass 10 by 12	60 ft.	6		
8 by 10	40	5		
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales
swads	lb.	6		
Lumber, Flooring	12			sales
Inch boards	M.	7	8	dull
Scantling	7			
Shingles 22 inch	1 50	1 60		dull
Staves W O hhd	16	18		dull
R. O. do.	7	8		sales
W O. bbl.	7	8		nom.
Head W O. hhd	16	18		dull
Lard	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar	100			
ground in cul	kg	4 25	4 50	
Heather, sole	lb.	30		
upper	side	3 75	4	
Med	bu.	65	70	
Molasses	gal.	35		
Oil, Linseed	1 25			
Fish	40			
Naval prime, Tar	bbl.	1 30	1 35	none
Pitch	1 10	1 23		
Rosin	2 10	2 15		sales
Turpentine	gal.	14	18	nominal
do. Spirits	gal.	14	18	
Pork, cargo	cwt.	50		none
mess	cwt.	50		dull
green	cwt.	50		
Peas, Black eyed	bu.	40	46	
Red	bu.	40	46	
Ram, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
W. I.	70			
American	40	42		sales
Salt, Alum	bu.	65	70	sales
Fine	60			
Sugar, Leaf	lb.	20		sales
Lump	16			
Brown	10	12		
Steel, blistered	10	15		
German	18	20		
Tallow	10			
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	18		
Leaf	4	5		
Wine, Madeira	gal.	1 00	1 75	dull
Teneriffe	1 00	1 75		sales
Sherry	1 00	1 75		
Whisky	40			
Wheat	1 10	1 20		nominal

For Twelve Nights only.

THEATRE, At the MASONIC LODGE.

Messrs. Drummond & Herbert, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that they have fitted up the Theatre, in a neat and elegant manner, with entire new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations, and solicit the honour of their Patronage during their short visit.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1823, will be presented the interesting Melo Drama of the

MAGPIE & MAID

OR WHICH IS THE THIEF, As Performed in the Theatres of London, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Charleston, with universal and unbounded applause.

End of the Play.

A DANCE by Mr. Richards.

A SONG by Mr. Page.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

Tickets of Admission 50 cents, to be had at Mr. Lerby's Hotel and at the Theatre.

Nights of performance (during the Court week) Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday.

Doors to be opened at 7, and the Performance to commence, precisely at 8 o'clock.

No money taken at the Door.

Smoking in the Theatre is positively prohibited.

STOP THE FELLON.

TWENTY Five Dollars reward, will be given for the apprehending and delivering to me, in this place JAMES CLEMENTS who escaped from the jail of Martin County, in the Town of Williams- on the night of the 26th inst.—He is about forty-eight years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, face long, thin, and rather flushed, very talkative, and fond of ardent spirits; professes to be a physician, and when walking, his toes turn up very much.—Said Clements was taken by virtue of a capias issued from the County of Cumberland, charged with the stealing of Staves, &c.

EDWARD GRIFIN, Sheriff.

Washington, July 31, 1823.—41404.

The Editors of the Northern Sentinel, are requested to insert the above Advertisement in their respective paper, four weeks and send their account therefor to this Office for collection.

FOR SALE, A first rate Blacksmith. Apply to THE PRINTER if 406.

PUBLIC AUCTION To close the concern of the late Firm of CUSHING & BONNER, On Tuesday the 24 day of the ensuing County Court of Beaufort.

WIL BE SOLD positively without reserve at the Store occupied by Mr. Joseph Bonner, the whole of the remaining Stock of Goods on hand, belonging to the above concern, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Muslins, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Hardware, assorted; Glass & Crockery Ware, Groceries and Salt, with a variety of other Articles.

The above Sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Terms Cash, on delivery.

N. J. OLIVER,

Auctioneer.

Washington, 8th Aug. 1823.—21405.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Will be Sold on Wednesday the 27th day of August next in Washington, in front of the Custom House,

Eleven pieces of Linen, Liberated and sold under a decree from the District Court of the United States.

Terms of Sale, Specie or U. S. Bank notes.

THOS. A. DEMILL,

Dep. Marshal.

Washington, 6th Aug. 1823.

Cabinet and Venition Blind

Manufactory.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has commenced the above business, opposite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWARD LONG.

Washington, August 1, 1823.—41404.

Only for Cash

THE Subscriber has commenced the boot & shoe-making business in the Store adjoining that occupied by Wm. Barrow, where he will have all kinds of work done in his line with neatness and dispatch.

OLIVER A. HERVEY.

Washington, July 23, 1823.—41403.

Bloomfield

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having a wish to move southwestwardly would sell on reasonable and accommodating terms the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 640 acres—250 cleared and well improved.—Presuming any and every person disposed to purchase will view the premises, the subscriber will merely remark, that for the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton, there are few or no places better calculated in this section of country, and possessing every advantage as to range—agacreatly situated; pleasant society, and an abundance of game. He believes that any person desirous of settling advantageously & pleasantly, may here obtain the object desired.

JOHN Y. BONNER.

BLOOMFIELD, Durham's Creek,

June 15, 1823. if 404

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this for the north about the 20th of August, requests all persons indebted to the late firm of Cushing & Bonner (before and since the death of Mr. Cushing) to make payment prior to that time. As the principal object of his visit to the north, will be to effect a final close of the business with the representatives of the late Mr. Cushing, it is earnestly and particularly requested that all those concerned, will duly regard this notice.—Those having claims will please present them.

JOSEPH BONNER.

July 16.—41402

Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier

THE SPANISH LADY TO HER LOVER PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

I'M not afraid—why should'st thou think
My heart could tremble in its fears?
Can Spanish bosoms ever shrink,
When on our hills the foe appears?

Give me thy sword—I'll gird it on,
While thou dost kiss my tears away;
And leaning fondly thee upon—
I'll gaze along its sleeping ray.

We oft at eve have wander'd through
The winding of our native grove,
I'll calmly see thee yet depart—
My hero goes to meet his foe.

And when thou bar'st th' avenging steel,
Back the proud invader's driven,
Before the holy shrine I'll kneel,
And breathe a prayer for thee to Heaven.

If freedom triumph o'er the foe,
And thou return from war's alarms,
Oh! how this trembling heart will glow
When clasp'd within thy circling arms.

We'll roam again around the grove;
We'll brush again the morning dew;
We'll talk again of former love,
And whisper something kind as true.

But if, my hero, thou should'st fall,
Defending thy dear natal home,
Oh! who shall bear thy sable pall
And who consign thee to the tomb?

I'll seek thee on the battle field;
I'll clasp thee to my bleeding breast;
Thy girded sword again I'll wield,
And find with the place of rest!

Then fear not, hero,—never think
My heart could tremble in its fears—
Can Spanish bosoms ever shrink,
When on our hills the foe appears?

ISLA.

RECIDOTES.

From a Barbadoes Paper.

Lately a slave in one of the neighboring Islands, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her?—Why, Massa, she no good. The book say she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do. The minister replied, 'But the book said you were to take her for better or worse.' 'Yes, Massa, she all worse, and no better.' She bad too much, and no good at all.

A Spanish poet, describing his passion, says, that in thinking of his mistress, he fell into a river, where the heat of his passion had such an effect upon the water, that it bubbled up, and boiled the fish, inasmuch that those who came to take him out, were diverted from their object, by the delicacy of the fish, which were swimming about, ready cooked.

A young gentleman of Kilkenny, meeting a handsome milk-maid, near the Parade, said—"What will you take for yourself and your milk, my dear?" The girl instantly replied, "Yourself and a gold ring, sir!"

The Duke of Luxembourg had a deformed figure; and William III. whose constant antagonist he was, once said, with some impatience, "What! shall I never beat this hump-backed fellow?" This speech being reported to the Duke, "How should he know," said he, "the shape of my back? I am sure he never saw me turn it to him."

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell to weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused, as he belonged to another church.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Old times let others praise as please;
I'm glad that I was born in these,

Many people are constantly making a disparaging reference to the state of things formerly, and even, in Virgil's day, was "Olim meminisse juvat." I am sick of this cant about the good old times. If these are not the golden days, they are certainly the days to live in. Let us weigh our wealth and compare our comforts with those who lived in the "olden times" and strike a balance and see which is the gain-er.

1. Knowledge used to be acquired by profound study and deep research. Now it is simplified by analysis, selections, beauties and elegant extracts.

2. With them a good man and able statesman was a rarity. Now we have them by dozens in the city and country.

3. In the good old times they wasted their strength digging for gold, and searching for philosopher's stone or elixir of life. We want no mines: a paper mill supplies the place of one, and the whiskey mill the other.

4. What was the state of their materia medica? Hay they patent medicaments, in every corner, those universal and never failing remedies for all incurable complaints?

5. Had they their steam boats, air balloons, flying stages, and corsets for dances?

6. Then, the greater the truth, the greater the libel. Now we may tell the truth and shame the devil.

7. Then old women were drowned for witchcraft, and old men for being quakers. Now all our young women are bewitching, and the quakers are neither hung, nor will they hang any body.

Formerly we were all federalists, all republicans. Now we are the Lord knows what.

Formerly we asked men to receive offices and they were honored by the distinctions. Now all want offices, and nominate themselves for them.

Formerly it was asked, "is he honest, is he capable?" Now, who can command the greatest number of votes.

Formerly we had few laws, and those well understood. Now we have many of the first and too many of the latter.

From the Miscellaneous Register.

Forty years ago.—Literature meant learning, and was supported by common sense. Refined nonsense had no advocates, and was pretty generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago.—men of property could labor and wear homespun to church. Women could spin and weave, make butter and cheese, whose husbands were worth thousands.

Forty years ago—there were but few merchants in the country few insolvent debtors, and very rarely a person imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago—the young ladies of the first respectability learned music, but it was the humming of the wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing in following it. Their forte piano was a loom, their parol a broom and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago—the young gentlemen hoed corn, chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—there was some respect paid to old age, to the minister of the parish, and to Sunday.

Forty years ago—there was no such thing as balls in the summer, and but few in the winter, except snow balls.

Forty years ago—if a mechanic promised to do your work, you might depend on his word, the thing would be done.

One of those arch wags, with which every village abounds, has sent us the following ludicrous description of a trial, which really took place, though we shrewdly suspect that he has mixed a full portion of fiction, just by way of embellishment—be the sin on his own head.—Metropolitan, (Georgetown D. C. July 22.)

It is said that woman being the weaker sex, has given to her two powerful weapons, namely, her tongue and her tears; we contend however, that every thing about a woman is a whole complication of weapons. Do not their bright eyes wound us? do not their smiles encourage us to any daring? do not their tears disarm us? do not their lips lead us into temptation? do not their tongues lash us? aye! they do indeed.

We never knew a man who would approach a woman a second time that had received one good and complete tongue lashing from an accomplished shrew, but would work out his salvation with the same fear and trembling, which a dog does that has once received an unsavory liquid salute on his nose, from a certain animal in the woods vulgarly called—pshaw, no matter what—even Monsieur Turreau the French minister, a brave and accomplished soldier, said more than once in our hearing, "I have face de sword, I have face de cannon, begar I canno face Madame Turreau's tongue;" but what has all this to do with our story? A few days since, a trial came on before our worthy mayor (who is as gallant as he is kind and courteous) where plaintiffs and defendants, attorneys, witnesses, jurors and attendants all were of that polite and elegant gender, called feminine. As the parties were assembling, we could discover that his honor liked not the

business, as he frequently eyed them fearful and askant.—The armorers on Bosworth field when "closing rivets up," gave not more "dreadful note of preparation," than did the shrewd looks and significant nods of these *Cœur de Lion* ladies. At length the case was opened, when defendants and witnesses all went to it, pell mell—what could the Mayor do?—like Richard, we guess he would have given his "kingdom for a horse," but we very much doubt whether mayor or horse, or Mayor on horse, would have broken the thick phalanx of tongues which they presented.—Some folks have rashly asserted that the grand confusion of tongues was at the tower of Babel, but we appeal to the Mayor, if it was not also at his office—he had to become a patient listener, to their grievances, and all were alike aggrieved, if each one spoke the truth—some strickers for the "rights of women" would give them a share in our councils but we tell these sticklers that there would be more talk than ever in Congress, even taking into consideration the debate on the Seminole war—in this case there was one eternal *click, clack, click, clack!* which so injured the tympanum of his ears, that we understand that they have not yet been restored to their proper tone—we have heard, but will not vouch for it, that the police are ordered to look out, that the office shall never again "suffer violence, and be taken by storm." By heaven, before we would have our auricular nerves so tortured, we would petition Congress for a female riot Act, where an assemblage of three women for purposes of speech should be deemed felony without benefit of clergy.

—their tongues should be slit
And every little dog in town have a bit."

It appears that Mrs. —, a dashing young lady a *femme couverte*, sent a dress to a no less accomplished and expert Mantua maker, to be made in the tip of the mode,—no sooner sent than finished—did not please—some ladies are very fastidious,—it was sent back, and as quickly altered, when lo! it was still defective in the eye of Mrs. —. Young married ladies are very subject to whims at certain seasons. "She would not have the dress so short," would not—and sued Mrs. — for the original cost—on the other hand Mrs. — urged its neatness, and the "fitness of the thing." She summoned to her aid a dozen folks to prove what she contended for. Mrs. — summoned at least a dozen more; after half an hour's discussion, one dozen fainted from exhaustion in speaking—three, from downright passion, and the whole of the remainder, though entirely disinterested, from extreme anxiety as to the issue of the affair—silence being restored by this general swoon, the Mayor awoke from his amazement and order being restored, the plaintiff was sent up stairs with another lady, to try on and adjust the dress, when the lady gave it as her decided opinion with a significant toss of the head, that it was not such a *fit*, as she or her daughter would receive—verdict was thereupon given for the plaintiff, when placing both hands on his ears, the Mayor fled the house.

PRESENT STATE OF HINDOSTAN.

The following are extracts from an interesting Memoir, on the geography and present state of Hindostan, read at the late sitting of the Institute of France.

The name of Hindostan is but of modern use; it is Persian a word, derived from *Hindoo*, black, and *S'than*, a place; but it is now adopted by the natives, as by foreigners. In Mahometan writers, the term represents the countries immediately subject to the sovereigns of Delhi, which, in 1582, were divided into eleven soubahs, or provinces; most of these have retained their primitive geographical limits.

The empire of superstition is rapidly declining in British India, and a surprising moral change has been in progress during the time of the Marquis of Hastings. The effect of seven native presses, constantly at work in Calcutta, has been to triumph over many inveterate abuses, operating powerfully in reforms of various kinds. During the last festival of Juggernaut, the pilgrims present were so few as to be unable to drag the car, nor could any devotee by persuaded, by the branchmins, to sacrifice himself to the idol. The priesthood are for removing the car to a more central situation, from an apprehension that, without such removal, the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. A large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved education, from thousands of elementary works that are circulating through the empire. Hindoo women, against whom widowhood and burning alive are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda under pain of death, place their daughters at the public schools. The celebrated Hin-

do reformer, Rammohun Roy, has long held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, wherein the tenets of their religion are freely discussed, and the cruelties which it sanctions are exposed and reprobated.

The British possessions in India, taken collectively, may be calculated at 553,000 square miles; and, including all the recent acquisitions, at 83,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these, under the three oldest establishments, or presidencies, may be rated for Bengal, 528,000 square miles, and 57,500,000 inhabitants; for Madras 154,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 inhabitants; and for Bombay, 11,000 sq. miles, and 2,500,000 of inhabitants. The total of English possessions, and of their allies, may be computed, by approximate calculation, (for but few correct official details have been published,) at 1,103,000 square miles, and 123,000,000 of inhabitants; and the grand total of Hindostan, including I shore Sind, Cabul, &c. at 1,280,000 sq. miles, and 134,000,000 of inhabitants.

In conclusion, it may be inferred, that the English dominion in India is more extensive than any of the ancient dynasties, not excepting the Pagan or the Mogul, although those princes had nothing to fear from the Hindoos, while they abstained from religious persecution. Nor does there appear to be any State capable of exerting umbrage to the English; the population is, for the most part, united in one grand confederacy, and the supreme government is inculcating and diffusing just sentiments, and more equitable principles, throughout countries that have been long the prey of anarchy.

In India, the privilege of acquiring landed property is not enjoyed by the legitimate descendants of Europeans long settled there; and probably, on this account, they are less considered by the native caste. The Christian population, of ancient descent, amounts to about a half million; most all descendants of the first Europeans; but, compared with the other classes, living in a sort of degradation. The native Europeans keep these, their humble brethren, at a distance; and the consequence is, that both the Mahometans and Hindoos treat them with marked disrespect, which is not evinced by the Christians of Europe. A change of system, with respect to the Creole Christians, would probably be found to combine and secure advantages not hitherto contemplated, without subjecting the Indian administration to any kind of risk.

The population of the principal cities of Hindostan, which, in general, are within the English pale, by an approximate estimate, has been rated as follows: Benares, 600,000; Calcutta, 500,000; Surat, 450,000; Madras, 300,000; Lucknow, 200,000; Hyderabad, 200,000; Dacca, 150,000; Bombay, 170,000; Delhi, 150,000; Moorsheadabad, 150,000; Poonah, 120,000; Nagpore, 100,000; Bereda, 100,000; Ahmedabad, 100,000; Cashmere, 100,000; Furruckabad, 70,000; Mirzapour, 60,000; Agra, 60,000; Bareilly, 60,000; Boudwan, 54,000; Bangalore, 50,000; Cherra, 43,000; Seringapatam, 40,000; Brachy, 38,000; Mongalore, 30,000; and Pannapour, 30,000. Five of these, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Bereda, and Cashmere, are not subject to the English.

There are several other cities, such as Lahore, Jeypour, Bhurtpour, Amunghabad, &c. of considerable extent and population, but no estimate had been made of them.

In 1805, a list was completed from official documents of English residents in Hindostan, born in the country, of English parents, amounting to 31,000 individuals. Among these, were 22,000 in the army, as officers or soldiers; free merchants and mariners allowed to settle in India, about 5000; 300 magistrates, and others, in the courts of justice; the remainder consisted of adventurers, living by their industry, in different occupations. Since the above period, no particular report has been published; but the total number of resident subjects, born in the country, of English parents, may be fixed at under 40,000.

ANCIENT REICHT.

A curious stone, weighing about ten or twelve pounds, with two smooth sides on it, has been found in the river near Indianapolis.—It has several engravings on it, apparently of very ancient date. Some of them cannot be deciphered. The number 1110 is as plain as if it had been engraved but a short time since. Another word, a part of which is very plain, is taken to be JULIUS. Several of the letters are spread as if the stone had grown since they were engraved. The letters are cut in Roman capitals. There remains a visible appearance of other engravings, which cannot be made out.